

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND DIVISION**

IN RE: Edwin Milton Helquist, Jr. & Cathy Lou Helquist¹ Case No. 06-31174-DOT
And All Cases Referenced in Attached Exhibit A
Chapter 13 Debtors

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Hearing was held on July 18, 2007, on objections by the Office of the United States Trustee, and by the chapter 7 trustee, Robert Hyman, to the Boleman Law Firm's supplemental applications for compensation and expense reimbursement in the above case. The chapter 7 trustee objects primarily to the number of copies made in the Helquist case only, and his objection will be dealt with by separate opinion. The objections raised by the U.S. Trustee were also raised in a number of other cases, listed in Exhibit A, which have been taken under advisement or upon which the issuance of orders has been deferred. For the reasons set forth below, the court will allow the expense reimbursement as voluntarily reduced in each case presently before the court,² and modify compensation as appropriate on a case-by-case basis. Orders will be entered in each individual case, but this opinion serves to summarize the court's reasoning applicable to all of the expense reimbursement requests. This opinion also provides guidance for the preparation of future requests by the Boleman Law Firm.

United States Trustee Objection Applicable to All Cases

The objections raised by the U.S. Trustee focus on two areas of expense reimbursement: credit report fees, and copying costs. The first of these issues is straightforward. After

¹ The court treats Helquist as the primary case because both the chapter 7 trustee and the U.S. Trustee objected to counsel's fee application. This opinion will be entered in each of the cases listed in Exhibit A.

reviewing the evidence presented by the Boleman Law Firm regarding the constantly changing prices for credit reports, the court does not believe that the firm has been over-charging for this service. Accuracy and success in chapter 13 cases necessarily depends upon counsel obtaining a complete and accurate picture of a debtor's financial situation. Thus, credit reports are an invaluable resource for conducting an effective reorganization plan. Because of the nature of the credit-reporting system, it is often necessary to obtain reports from each of the three major providers, which may at times reflect different data. From the testimony proffered at the hearing, the firm routinely purchases credit reports for its clients. The court understands from uncontroverted proffered testimony that the \$60 charge requested in some joint cases corresponds to one \$50 joint 2 in 1 credit report from Experian and Trans Union, plus two individual \$5 Equifax reports. While these charges are not insubstantial, the court finds the expense worthwhile in the successful management of an effective chapter 13 debt adjustment case.

For clarity in future applications, the court requests that the firm provide a sub-total detailing which credit reports were requested and the charge for each. The court also expects that as the cost of credit reports changes, future applications will reflect the modified cost accordingly.

The copying cost objections present far more complex issues that merit further consideration by the court. The nature of the U.S. Trustee's objection is twofold: (1) the firm's practice of copying 4 original sheets onto one double-sided piece of paper containing 2 reduced size original images on each side, while charging the same amount as for 4 single-sided copies on four sheets, amounts to an overcharge based on the firm's actual cost; (2) the base copying

² With the exception of the Helquist case, which is reduced for other reasons as noted in the separate opinion

charge of \$.25 per original image printed, and even the voluntarily reduced \$.125 per image, does not represent the firm's actual cost.

The court finds the following regarding the firm's reduced size double-sided copying practices. There is no question that this practice is beneficial to all parties involved. It clearly reduces other costs to the estate, such as postage, and creates a more manageable document for creditors and others such as the U.S. Trustee to review. Nonetheless, the firm's current practice of charging for each original image printed does not accurately reflect the firm's actual cost. According to proffered testimony at the hearing, the firm is charged by its copy lessor for printing on each side of a sheet of paper. The firm is not charged per original image transferred onto that side of paper, and the actual cost will be the same regardless of whether 2 reduced size originals are printed on that side, or if 4, 8, or even 16 original images are printed on that side. Therefore, when the firm counts 4 copies for a double-sided piece of paper with two original images printed on each, the actual cost for the firm is determined by the 2 sides of the printed paper only.

Based on this evidence, the allowable copying expenses in the future will be based on the number of printed sides of paper. In the applications currently under advisement there is no denotation of the number of multi-sided printed pages with two images per side. In order to reduce the allowed charges, the court could require the firm to review each of the pending applications and resubmit revised requests based on the total number of printed sides. This is unnecessary, and the court believes the expense of this inquiry would outweigh its benefit. Therefore, *for purposes of the pending cases only*, the court will allow reimbursement based on the number of original images rather than the number of printed sides. For all future

applications, the court will require reimbursement requests to detail the number of printed sides of paper rather than original images printed, and expenses will be allowed accordingly.

The Boleman Law Firm has provided no cost evidence to support its request for \$.125 per page. While the court provided a framework for the firm to provide this evidence, and requested information on lease per-page pricing and other relevant factors, none of this evidence was presented at the hearing. While the court agrees that there are a number of components to the cost of a single copy, the court disagrees with the statement that it would require a forensic accountant to determine this cost. Further, the court believes that some cost components alluded to at the hearing—pro rata rent for office space occupied by copy machines, pro rata heating/cooling expenses, etc.—are more properly allocated to the firm's overhead. The court requested information on the most significant cost components—lease expense per page, maintenance costs, toner costs, paper costs, employee time spent copying—and the firm produced no evidence of any of these amounts to support their request for reimbursement. The court received no statements of charges under copier leases, no receipts from raw materials purchases, and no clarification on whether the firm counts paralegal copying time as separately billed compensable time or merely a component of the copying expense. All the court received was the firm's argument that \$0.25 was to be allowed because it has been the local standard for some time, and it would be unfair for the firm to bear the burden of demonstrating that \$0.25 represented its actual cost. Given the firm's failure to present any evidence to the contrary, the court must conclude that the firm's actual cost does not approach \$0.25 per page. Further, it appears that the lack of evidence supports a finding that the cost does not even approach half that amount, \$0.125 per page. While the firm argues that other applicants receive \$0.25 per copy without objection, this does not excuse the Boleman Law Firm's failure to follow the court's

request to provide evidence to substantiate the basis for *reimbursement of actual expenses incurred in these cases*.

The court is thus left in a quandary whereby the evidence has not demonstrated the amount of *any actual expense* for copies in these cases. There are several strategic reasons for not submitting this evidence. First, the firm does not appear to believe that it is fair to require only the Boleman Law Firm to provide this evidence, when the amount requested has been allowed as a standard amount for some time. This has led the firm to balk at bearing the expense of providing evidence supporting its own actual expenses. Second, the firm would prefer that the review of permissible copying expenses be conducted on a bar-wide level, a procedure in which it states it will be a willing participant. The court is confused as to why it is worthwhile for the firm to collaborate bar-wide to support a revised “standard” allowable copy expense, but it is not worthwhile for the firm to provide specific evidence in support of its own expense reimbursement claims. It appears that the firm is willing to sacrifice its entire expense reimbursement in these cases—by providing no supporting evidence—merely to avoid being the first party to produce the apparently inevitable evidence that the standard \$0.25 no longer accurately represents actual cost per copy in this district. While this approach is understandable, it is not clear that it should be rewarded by allowance of an unsupported request for expense reimbursement.

Nonetheless, in order to resolve the issue of copy costs without further litigation, the court will allow the expense reimbursement as requested in these applications only, as voluntarily reduced to \$0.125 per original image.

The United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia remains in the process of revising the standard allowed per copy expense. In light of the anticipated revisions,

future applications for reimbursement of expenses filed by the Boleman Law Firm will be reviewed under the following criteria, until modified by further action district-wide. First, the total number of copies must be calculated by the total number of printed sides of paper. Therefore, a double-sided paper with any number of original images printed on each side counts only as two printed pages. Second, the court will not deny copy reimbursement requested at a rate of \$0.15 per printed side. Thus, a single sided copy will be reimbursed at \$0.15, and a double-sided copy will be reimbursed at \$0.30. Although the \$0.15 allowance per page is actually greater than the \$0.125 allowed in these pending applications, the proper counting of pages will offset that increase and will slightly reduce the expense reimbursement awarded in future cases.

Let the Clerk send a copy of this Memorandum Opinion to all parties of record.

SIGNED: Aug 10 2007

/s/ Douglas O. Tice Jr.
DOUGLAS O. TICE JR.
CHIEF UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Entered on Docket: Aug 10 2007

Case No.	Case Name	Compensation Req.	Expense Balance Req.
05-32561	Lillian Rosetta Evans	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 264.41
05-35517	Elenora J. Robinson	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 37.44
05-35643	Paul Rufus Ellis and Georgia Birchett Ellis	\$ 1,676.25	\$ 34.41
05-36030	Sheila Anderson Pryor	\$ 762.75	\$ (58.31)
05-36243	James Craig Roberson	\$ 1,277.10	\$ 60.59
05-36360	John Jerry Oliver and Linda Faye Sprouse Oliver	\$ 2,200.00	\$ 247.76
05-36558	Wayne Rydell Stone	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 280.21
05-36757	Earl Thomas Shands and Phyllis Ann Shands	\$ 1,027.35	\$ 123.37
05-36797	Charles Jennings and Linda Banks Jennings	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 66.11
05-36964	Tommy Edward Jackson and Gale D. Jackson	\$ 1,900.00	\$ (59.07)
05-37116	James Edward Marshall, IV	\$ 682.15	\$ (82.15)
05-37183	Tammie Marie Braxton	\$ 1,312.40	\$ (62.40)
05-37733	Marlyce Elizabeth Beechaum	\$ 1,412.10	\$ 70.65
05-38798	Freddie Dabney and Mary Alice Dabney	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 274.47
05-39101	Charles Wilbur Dunsmore and Judy Faye Robertson	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 685.90
05-39281	Anna Stanley Ebron	\$ 600.75	\$ (131.36)
05-39395	Joseph Peter Guidry	\$ 600.00	\$ 75.37
05-39475	Michael Odell Williams and Arnita Daniel Williams	\$ 1,000.00	\$ (69.83)
05-39692	Christine Clendenin	\$ 1,500.00	\$ (115.47)
05-40028	Josephine D. Fitchett	\$ 1,295.10	\$ 134.31
05-41379	Terry Elaine Pettiford	\$ 1,950.00	\$ 54.83
05-41535	Ditza Nory Rodriguez-Basco	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 101.06
06-30075	Morris Bryant Beard and Shirley Ann Beard	\$ -	\$ 599.69
06-30154	Tyrone Edward Branch and Nancy Sue Branch	\$ -	\$ 698.67
06-30237	Richard Clark and Vicki Petrice Clark	\$ -	\$ 597.84
06-30483	Kevin Brackett and Jacqueline Ellis Brackett	\$ -	\$ 715.20
06-30496	Herbert Lee Wynn and Juanita Lynn Wynn	\$ -	\$ 968.59
06-30635	Maceo Jerome Venable and Sheryl D. Venable	\$ -	\$ 521.92
06-30652	Robert Allen Wagner and Deborah Jean Wagner	\$ -	\$ 553.39
06-30987	Inez Farrar	\$ -	\$ 672.11
06-31115	Dewayne Lee Coates and Leslie Karin Coates	\$ -	\$ 257.75
06-31174	Edwin Milton Helquist and Cathy Lou Helquist	\$ -	\$ 1,193.57
06-31333	Douglas Winston Ashworth and Stacey Lynn Ashworth	\$ -	\$ 733.78
06-31356	Carolyn Delores Coleman	\$ -	\$ 639.85

Under \$500 expense cases, no hearings held but entry of order deferred pending result in cases TUA			
Case No.	Case Name	Compensation req.	Expense Balance Req.
05-36662	Tara Annette Maitland	\$ 460.80	\$ 38.95
06-30049	Michelle Bibbens Thompson	\$ -	\$ 382.08
06-30056	William James Anderson and Rena Cosby Anderson	\$ -	\$ 268.45
06-30076	Brian William Ryan and Beverly Ann Ryan	\$ -	\$ 374.60
06-30090	Paul Carter and Rita Wilkins Carter	\$ -	\$ 220.38
06-30123	Lynda Ann Bonner	\$ -	\$ 212.19
06-30176	Reuben Nathaniel Branch and Imogene Gibbon Branch	\$ -	\$ 199.29
06-30178	Shelia Willieann Pryor	\$ -	\$ 491.07
06-30197	Cassandra Lee Farrar	\$ -	\$ 454.24
06-30316	Zorana Giselle Fox	\$ -	\$ 309.31
06-30361	Joel Percival Modeste and Elizabeth Modeste	\$ -	\$ 450.39
06-30452	Clint Dwayne Wilkerson and Lisa Michelle Wilkerson	\$ -	\$ 306.52
06-30479	Brandon Quanah Woodard and Caryn Johnson Woodard	\$ -	\$ 355.49
06-30539	Edward LaVince Roberts and Yvonne Maxine Roberts	\$ -	\$ 310.34
06-30546	Jason Hassan Johnson and Sara Averette Johnson	\$ -	\$ 246.28
06-30565	Joseph Berkley Claiborne and Movita Claiborne	\$ -	\$ 436.86
06-30575	William Saunders	\$ -	\$ 302.77
06-30642	Josette Denise Cole	\$ -	\$ 181.39
06-30725	Karen Andrea Peace	\$ -	\$ 310.62
06-30748	Sharonda Latesha Alexander	\$ -	\$ 194.85
06-30840	Marshall Jerome Woody and Brenda Gillus Woody	\$ -	\$ 201.04
06-30858	Shawn Burrell Richards and Susan Denielle Richards	\$ -	\$ 323.75
06-30894	Chea L. Brown and Natasha D. Brown	\$ -	\$ 219.47
06-30965	Cleve William Cave and Landa June Cave	\$ -	\$ 220.16
06-31013	Wendy Carter Bangs	\$ -	\$ 206.28
06-31038	Kimberley Coleman	\$ -	\$ 174.31
06-31124	Heidi Roslyn Styles	\$ -	\$ 157.24
06-31229	James Alan Lemons and Nola Gaye Lemons	\$ -	\$ 366.12
06-31330	Ronise LaShae Ewing	\$ -	\$ 202.35
06-31372	Everette Calvin Johnson	\$ -	\$ 195.16
06-31391	Pamela Arlette Jenkins-Jackson	\$ -	\$ 321.59